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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1908.

The official announcement telegraphed by our Tokyo correspondent that the Japanese Cabinet has decided on heavy retrenchments in their financial programme will, we imagine, go far to restore public confidence in the administration. At home as well as abroad confidence has been perceptibly weakening, but it is probable that the retrenchment scheme will not be considered wholly satisfactory in Japanese business circles. About the time of the resignation of the late Cabinet we drew attention to a remarkable statement of views published by the United Chambers of Commerce in Japan, with regard to the Government's financial administration. One of the prominent features of that document was its condemnation of excessive expansion of armaments, and it will be noted and, no doubt, freely commented upon in Japan, that the announced retrenchments are for "public works" and will not affect the programme laid down for military and naval expansion. But those who have been carefully watching the latest Russian projects for the Far East and the feverish haste with which they are being advanced, will see in it all some reason for the Japanese Cabinet's refusal to consent to any curtailment or postponement in this direction. Apparently the Cabinet has had the matter under consideration and distinct avowals were appearing in the vernacular press a short time ago that certain military undertakings would be postponed. But during the last six months or so much has happened in Russia to foster a belief in the "Coming Struggle," which is so often described as inevitable; and it is not improbable that

Russia's Azur project and subsidiary plans to which so much publicity has been given have weighed against any curtailment of Japan's plans for strengthening her naval and military defences. It is a well-worn maxim that the best guarantee of peace is to be fully prepared for war, but the trouble is that no nation ever reaches that state, and the burden of armaments increases in all advanced countries year by year, notwithstanding ententes and the general confession of peaceful intentions. Japan feels the strain upon her resources, but her statesmen are evidently of opinion that they cannot afford to relax their efforts to maintain and improve the country's position as a military and naval power. The military expansion schemes therefore are left untouched, and savings to the amount of two hundred million yen are to be effected by postponing harbour improvements and other undertakings of a like nature. No authoritative announcement has yet been made of the postponement of the Grand Exhibition arranged to be held in 1912, but the report has been circulated that this was one of the projects the Government proposed to sacrifice for a time, and it has evoked very strong criticism. Our Tokyo correspondent's telegram did not mention this as one of the proposals announced by the Government, and possibly this question has been reserved for further consideration. A proposal to postpone the Exhibition evokes general disapproval on the ground that the national prestige would suffer thereby, and opposition is threatened in the Diet if the Government put it forward for approval. Doubtless many other details in the Government's retrenchment scheme will evoke complaint and regret but the postponement of works estimated to cost £20,000,000 can hardly fail to be appreciated by the general body of taxpayers.

Marriage Reform is the latest undertaking of the Chinese Government. Chang Chih Tang is an active supporter of this reform.

Mr. Waterhouse, a clerk at Quarry Bay, has reported to the police that on Monday afternoon he lost \$320 in five and ten dollar notes between the shipyard and his house.

The investiture of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk with the Companionship of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George will take place at Government House on Wednesday the 9th inst.

The residence of Mr. J. E. de Becker at Kamakura, Japan, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is very heavy and among the property destroyed was a fine library and a valuable collection of curios.

The British Post Office at Shanghai announces in the Shanghai papers that all correspondence intended for transmission to Europe via Siberia and so endorsed, will in future be forwarded by the new route via Dairen, unless especially superscribed "via Vladivostok."

At the instance of the Building Authority several summonses under the new Ordinance were heard before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday. They concerned Chinese owners, one of whom was fined \$10 and allowed fourteen days in which to have the repairs to his property completed.

Another richa coolie was yesterday at the Magistrate's fined \$5 for refusing to accept hire. Mr. S. Kingsbury residing at 20 Kennedy Road, was the complainant. He stated that on 27th ult. he left the office in Des Vaux Road shortly before midnight and hailed two richa coolies who were standing opposite the King Edward Hotel. They immediately bolted along Teo House Street but he went after defendant and took his number.

Sir Polhem Warren, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, and the Hon. Charles Danby, Consul-General for the United States of America, the Joint Trustees for the Central China Famine Relief Fund, on August 25 dispatched to H. M. Consul-General at Canton a draft for \$82,983.47 representing Shanghai Tls. 62,814.83, the balance remaining to the credit of the Famine Fund which is now in their hands. H. E. Sheng Kang-Pao and the Shanghai Taotai have addressed to them a request that the funds at their disposal might be devoted to the relief of the sufferers from the famine in the South of China, and they have decided that the funds may properly be devoted to this cause.

THE WATER POLO SHIELD
COMPETITION.

V.R.C.V. COMINTIAN YACHT CLUB.

The match to decide the winners of the Water Polo Shield takes place at the V.R.C. enclosure this afternoon, and as both teams are in good condition, having been in steady training for some weeks, a good game is expected. The match will also, without doubt, be a large number of spectators in attendance, and as the present accommodation is limited, a lighter has been obtained to meet requirements. The players are:

V.R.C.—L. E. Lammert (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, H. C. Sawyer, J. M. Rosa Pereira, and P. M. Bemedios.
C.Y.C.—R. C. Wiltbell (Capt.), G. Wiltbell, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, C. J. Cooke, O. B. Chuzyat, and J. Forbes.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, September 1st.

A revolutionary mob attacked the troops at Tabriz, and the fight ended with 800 casualties.

THE JAPANESE LEGATION
IN LONDON.

THE PROBABLE APPOINTMENT.

Tokyo, September 1st.

Mr. Taka-akira Kato, ex-minister for Foreign Affairs, and formerly Japanese Minister in London, will probably succeed Baron Komura as Ambassador to Great Britain.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION
POSTPONED.

GREAT PUBLIC RESENTMENT.

Tokyo, September 1st.

The exhibition originally arranged to be held in 1912, has been postponed until 1917.

The Municipal Council of Tokyo to-day passed a resolution protesting against the postponement, and demanded the return of the 1,370,000 Yen contributed by the Council towards the exhibition fund. They also refused to co-operate with the promoters of the exhibition in 1917, and demanded that compensation should be paid to people who have been dispossessed of land on the Aoyama site.

The announcement has occasioned great public resentment.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, August 30th.

M. Klobukowski, Governor-General of Indo-China, has left Marseilles to take up his post.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 30th.

Abdul Aziz has left Settat and arrived at Berrachid where he has bivouacked with his followers. Some towns are still resisting the Hafidias.

THE AMERICAN FLEET AT
MELBOURNE.

LONDON, August 30th.

The American Battleship fleet which has arrived at Melbourne was welcomed by the ringing cheers of thousands, both ashore and afloat.

At a State dinner held yesterday evening, the Governor of Victoria proposed the health of King Edward and President Roosevelt jointly.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

LONDON, August 30th.

At Constantinople it is believed that a Turkish squadron will shortly visit Smyrna where a meeting with Greek and French warships is expected. The formation of a squadron of four torpedo-boats for service in the Red Sea is also contemplated.

Twenty-two antiquated vessels are to be struck off the effective list.

GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT IN THE
TYNE.

LONDON, August 30th.

Considerable comment was caused by the arrival and anchoring of a German torpedo-boat in the Tyne during the progress of a mine-battle.

On the officers of H.M.S. "Vindictive" boarding her to ascertain the reason of the visit, her commander explained that owing to an accident to his water tank whilst watching fishing operations in the East coast, he had been compelled to put in for repairs, and was unaware of the progress of manoeuvres, for causing the stoppage of which he expressed his regret.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. C. McI. Messer (President), presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. A. Chatham (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, (Registrar-General), Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, H. A. W. Slade, Lau Chu Pak, H. Humphreys, Dr. Pearce, (Medical Officer of Health), and the following officials: Dr. Macfarlane, (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and A. Gibson (Secretary).

REMOVAL OF CEILINGS.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the removal of ceilings and stair-linings was submitted. The Committee expressed the opinion that a scheme of a compulsory and systematic removal of ceilings and stair-linings should be adopted as a means of prevention of rat infestation, subject to certain expenses being paid by the Government and the granting of exemptions in particular cases. The committee recommended the Board to make certain bylaws.

Mr. Hooper intimated—This should not apply to European houses or offices. Two weeks' notice is too short.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I do not think a distinction should be made. The committee to be appointed to carry out this work will, no doubt, see that justice is done and as little friction as possible caused.

The President moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded.

Mr. Hooper said he agreed with the report in the main, but he wished to move two amendments. He thought European houses and offices should be exempt, particularly offices, because there was no food nor anything stored in them to induce rats to go there. As to the notice, he suggested the time should be enlarged from two weeks. If the Board were to serve notices for all ceilings and stair-linings in the Colony, the result might be a wholesale lot of prosecutions which would not be entirely agreeable to the community, and he did not think the Board would wish to act in a harsh way. He would like to extend the time to two months.

Mr. SLADE seconded the amendment.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH thought, in order to guard against such a thing as Mr. Hooper mentioned, and this being more a matter for departmental procedure, that too many notices should not be served at the same time. That would be better than allowing people two months in which to take down their ceilings.

The President said people could not be reasonably expected to remove ceilings immediately, and as to European houses and offices, they were entirely under the Board, and the only way to work it was for the Board to appoint a committee to consider these regulations. It was so very hard to find what was a European house, and they had to draw the dividing line somewhere.

Mr. Hooper suggested that the dividing line should be drawn at the European reservation.

The President said there was no intention whatever of removing the ceiling from good offices.

Mr. Hooper said he would not press his first amendment, if power was to be reserved to the Board, or a committee of the Board, to grant exemption. With regard to the second amendment, two weeks instead of two months, with all due respect to the Medical Officer of Health, who said it was a matter in which the Department could exercise its discretion, he was jealous of giving the department any more power than they had, in case it might be abused by any officers coming hereafter. The present head would not abuse that power. He thought two months was not an unreasonable time. Notices could be served as soon as it became law, and then people could be allowed to apply for exemptions. If this were done he thought there would be no difficulty at all.

The President thought two months rather far ahead. He would agree to one month.

Mr. Hooper—If they are going to send out 2,000 notices—

The President—I don't think the Board would be so foolish as to order so many ceilings to come down. The Department might.

Mr. Hooper—Quite so.

The report was adopted, but the questions involved will be considered later.

RAT EXPERIMENTS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the reports on experiments conducted in Indian laboratories on Indian field and house rats with Ratin No. 2.

The President in a communication to the Colonial Secretary asked permission to circulate the papers to the Sanitary Board. So far, he added, "common sense poison" had proved the best in Hongkong. The Indian Government might be asked what poison they had found most efficacious. Ratin was evidently of little use, and so far, plague had not reduced the rat population to any appreciable extent.

The PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH forwarded the results of an examination carried out by the Government Bacteriologist on Ratin No. 2, a rat exterminator. He suggested that the results warranted an extensive trial and he recommended that the Crown Agents be asked to quote the price per 100 large tins (15 shilling size) as the Medical Officer of Health desired to try this exterminator on a large scale next winter.

Dr. HEARLEY, in his report, stated that Ratin No. 2 was eaten greedily by house rats and it caused death in more than 90 per cent within a few days.

Mr. Hooper intimated—This is very interesting and should be discussed, I fall to see any reason for asking the Colonial Secretary's permission to circulate these papers to the members of the Board, considering the Government sent them to the Board.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I suppose this poison will also kill cats which people are now advised

to keep. In Chinese houses it is not safe to leave poison all over the place.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Will it kill children?

The PRESIDENT—The communication was addressed to the Head of the Sanitary Board and not to the Secretary, who was the official to whom those papers should be addressed.

Mr. Hooper—On that point I may say it is advisable that we should know exactly our position. I am under the impression that the Governor's idea was that papers sent down to be laid on the table, whether addressed to the Head of the Sanitary Department or the Secretary of the Board, are for discussion.

A whispered consultation between the President and Mr. Hooper followed.

Mr. Hooper—If you make that communication officially I would ask that the matter stand over until the next meeting. I would like to know if Sir Frederick Lugard confirmed that arrangement. I am not alluding to C. S. O. minutes sent down for your information, but I am speaking of communications directly addressed by His Excellency or the Colonial Secretary to the Head of the Department to be laid on the table, or are pertinent to any question we are discussing. We should have access to such papers. I think it had better stand over.

The PRESIDENT—Will you move a resolution? Mr. Hooper—I would rather you accepted it without resolution.

The PRESIDENT—Will you give notice?

Mr. Hooper—It isn't necessary.

Mr. Hooper—After referring to a document handed him by the President said he did not mean C.S.O.'s but matters which had been considered by the Board.

The PRESIDENT—It is better to make a resolution than make a speech.

Mr. Hooper—I have discussed the question with the Governor. I think it had better stand over until next time.

The PRESIDENT—Will you bring up a resolution?

Mr. Hooper—Yes.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL made a reference to the poison.

The PRESIDENT—The general points will come up for discussion later.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate in the Colony was—

| | Corresponding week last year. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Week ended 8th August: | |
| British and foreign community 31.6 | 24.6 |
| Whole Colony | 36.4 |
| Week ended 15th August: | |
| British and foreign community 39.0 | 12.3 |
| Whole Colony | 30.9 |
| Week ended 22nd August: | |
| British and foreign community 23.7 | 28.7 |
| Whole Colony | 29.5 |

THE CHOLERA ON THE
"ARRATOUN APCAR."

From Yokohama papers to hand by yesterday's mail we are glad to gather that Dr. Heanley was not seriously ill of cholera when the quarantine authorities at Yokohama subjected the Arratoun Apcar to a further five days' detention after having just completed a period of five days. According to the newspaper reports, the quarantine doctor examined Dr. Heanley's blood and discovered cholera bacilli. Dr. Heanley himself is stated to have confirmed the finding of the quarantine doctor. The ship was, therefore, subjected to renewed detention. Captain Stewart and an engineer were unwell at the time, but, up to the time the Mail left, their complaint had not been diagnosed as cholera. The whole of the cabin passengers and crew were ordered to be again disinfectant.

CHINESE LADY SENT TO GAOL.

FOR CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon Mr. J. R. Wood passed an exemplary sentence on a Chinese lady who was found guilty of cruelty to a girl five years of age. The evidence showed that the lady was sent out with defendant's baby, and in the course of a walk lost a gold bangle from the baby's wrist. On the return home, when the mistress found the bangle was missing, she seized the little girl and beat her with a piece of firewood, not desisting until she had made her black and blue all over. One blow, which was dealt on the child's head split the scalp, and even her face was seriously bruised and very much swollen. But this was not all; the enraged mistress then continued the assault on the child with a burning stick, and burnt her badly behind the ear. It was a distressful mite of humanity that was taken to the police station, and there, it is stated, the police found that the child had not been properly nourished.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to seven days' hard labour, and further ordered her to be bound over in a bond of \$200, two sureties, to be of good behaviour for six months.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately along the Yangtze valley, and over the Loochoos and Bonins. It has risen considerably in N.E. Japan.

Pressure is lower over the Pacific between H. Luzon and the Bonins, while an area of high pressure of considerable intensity is lying over N.E. Japan.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. { N.E. winds, light or mod't; showery.

Formosa Channel. { N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Loochoos. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

NEARING THE VACATION.

COURT'S CAPACITY OVER-TAKEN.

Before the business of the Supreme Court opened yesterday His Honour the Chief Justice said—I think that Counsel are taxing the capacity of the Court rather too much, and I don't think we can possibly get through the work set down before the vacation. I have been looking very carefully through the dates, and I don't think it is possible to take David's case and the Bank case, even giving them only three days each.

Mr. Slade—There is a fortnight after next Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—I agree it is very difficult. His Lordship—The arrangement was that the Hongkong Bank case should come on next, but I am entirely in Counsel's hands. I cannot sit after three tomorrow, because I have to see the assessors in the salvage case, but if this appeal is finished by tomorrow, as I assume it will be, that will leave me free to see them.

The King On judgment will be taken on Thursday, and I shall give judgment this afternoon on a bankruptcy question, but there is question still to be dealt with in the same case so I must take it on Friday in chambers.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordship has not heard all the evidence.

His Lordship—That is what I mean. I am only going to give judgment on a point of law, which leaves me only the question of the evidence.

Mr. Pollock—I take it your Lordship's judgment will not touch on the question of fraudulent preference.

His Lordship—No. That takes us to next Monday, and if David's case only lasts three days—

Mr. Slade—I don't think it will last more.

His Lordship—Well, that takes us to the 9th. Wednesday. Then comes the Bank case. Can you squeeze that into three days?

Mr. Slade—It is an impossibility.

His Lordship—Then there are three other cases—three short cases. One is Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest, 33 of 1908, and another Li Sing and Mahomet Ali, 68 of 1907, then there is a case of Mr. Brutton, Tang Wing Shi, 38 of 1908. My opinion is that the short cases ought to be taken, and ought not to be crowded out by the long ones, but I must leave it to you to decide.

Mr. Slade—33 has fallen through.

His Lordship—I want you to remember that our work does not finish in the Court. There is a considerable lot of other work. Then there may be all sorts of applications.

Mr. Slade—Of all the long cases, I think my friend will agree that the Hongkong Bank case should on the whole have precedence on account of the witnesses.

Mr. Pollock—I think your Lordship has better think it over.

His Lordship—I will. And a few days after I will give judgment on a legal point in the bankruptcy case. That will leave me free for Friday.

THE VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY
CORPS.

Following the announcement in the Gazette as to the proposal to form a Volunteer Emergency Corps to assist in life saving during typhoons, it is satisfactory to learn that there has been a good response to the call for volunteers. Already a considerable number of young men, mostly from the Central District have submitted their names to the Assistant Harbour Master and it is expected that additional names will be forthcoming. Stations have to be fixed, equipment to be obtained, and the organisation will then be in a position to become an effective body for rescue work.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE
COMMUNICATION.

The temporary inconvenience to pedestrians caused by the footpaths being "up" in various streets in the city, will have its compensations in benefit to the public at large by the improvement and extension of the telephone service. The manager of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Mr. W. L. Carter, is endeavouring to keep abreast of the times by introducing the latest improvements in the service, and a considerable increase in the demand for telephonic communication has necessitated the laying of new cables in various parts of the city. The work is being done under the supervision of a qualified man, who is losing no time in completing the work. From the Exchange in Duddell Street to Peddar Street an 800-pair cable has been laid, and from the latter street on to the Fire Station the Company's employees are engaged in laying a 600-pair cable. In addition to this the cables as far as Eastern Street are being enlarged to enable the Company to accommodate the various prospective subscribers whose wants they were previously unable to meet. Again, the cables are being extended half a mile beyond the present limit in Des Vaux Road West, and to the same distance from the eastern limit towards Causeway Bay, larger cables being laid in both instances.

THE U.S. PACIFIC SQUADRON.

JAPANESE PLANS FOR RECEPTION.

According to Japanese papers, a large part of the Japanese navy will be appointed to welcome the U.S. Pacific Squadron to Japan. Just before the arrival in Japan of the U.S. Squadron the Japanese fleet will be organized into squadrons as in time of war to carry out manoeuvres, and one of the most powerful squadrons will be told off for the duty of welcoming the visitors. It will be composed of fifteen or sixteen powerful ships, and is to proceed to a certain point to meet the U.S. Squadron, and escort the vessels to the port of Yokohama. During the stay of the U.S. Squadron, one ship will be appointed for attendance on each American vessel, and when the officers and men come ashore they will be escorted by the Japanese officers and men of the companion ship.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, September 1st.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE ALLEGED TRESPASS ACTION.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice (Sir F. Pigott) and the acting Puisne Judge (Mr. H. J. Gompertz) sat to hear two motions, one on behalf of the plaintiffs and the other on behalf of the defendants in the recent jury action in which Rauter Brookmann and Company were sued by a Chinese firm for alleged wrongful seizure of property belonging to them. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings, and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Slade said he thought it would be better, before going into the detailed facts of the case, to refer to the rider, or addition (or whatever the correct phraseology was) by the jury to their verdict, and to show their Lordships how the jury had obviously disregarded the evidence so as to give effect to their desire to inflict a penalty on Chinese who acted in the perfectly lawful manner of carrying on their business under "long" names.

The Chief Justice—My attention has been drawn to notes taken by the shorthand writer, which do not exactly correspond with what actually happened. I shall alter that word "rider" into "remarks," said pat it at the end. Mr. Slade—Perhaps I'd better narrate what occurred. Your Lordship finished your summing-up about one o'clock. The Court then adjourned for fifteen, and the jury returned to Court to consider their verdict after the fifteen adjournment. They gave the answers as recorded in the shorthand writer's notes. Then a discussion arose as to costs and various matters. When that had ended, the foreman of the jury handed in a document already typewritten.

Mr. Pollock—I cannot assent to all you are saying. Mr. Slade—Then will you correct me? I will be only too glad.

Mr. Pollock—What then happened was that your Lordship stated you reserved the question of costs. After that your Lordship informed the jury that they were discharged and would be exempted from attending for a period of two years. Then, after your Lordship had formally discharged the jury, the foreman read from a typewritten paper.

The Chief Justice—And then Mr. Slade moved that the reading should be entered on the record.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordship will see by looking at the original that what the jury had in their mind was that the law ought to be altered.

The Chief Justice—That, of course, is the argument.

Mr. Pollock—On behalf of the defendants I think I should formally take the point that this paper, to use a neutral term, does not in the circumstances really form part of the record at all. It is obviously not part of the verdict, and my friend is obviously going to found some argument upon it.

Mr. Slade—I am going to show that the jury carried out their own recommendations.

Mr. Pollock—This paper, read by the jury after they were discharged by the Court, did not form part of the verdict of the jury, and should not form part of the record.

The Puisne Judge—You don't mean, Mr. Pollock, that we are not entitled to look at this?

Mr. Pollock—Not as forming part of the record. It has no more effect than if the jurors had afterwards written a letter to the Registrar or the newspapers to similar effect.

The Chief Justice—That, of course, we must consider. But so far as the formal point is concerned, we must look at it now as it is on the record.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordships can consider whether it ought to be on the record. It seems to me a point that will have to be decided now.

The Chief Justice—We must be quite regular. Unless it is in your notice of motion that this is an irregularity it must form part of the appeal.

Mr. Pollock—We cannot appeal from something we contend ought not to be on the record at all. If we included it in our notice of motion we would practically admit that it is on the record.

The Chief Justice—It is on the record as a fact, and there should be a motion to remove it. Mr. Slade—I formally moved that it should be put on the record.

Mr. Pollock—It was not a regular motion.

The Chief Justice—It was a motion in the course of the trial.

The Puisne Judge—Supposing the jury handed in a paper next day, wouldn't the Court be entitled to consider it?

Mr. Pollock—My point is that the jury were discharged before they made it. We contend that it is neither a rider nor an addition to the verdict.

The Chief Justice—We don't say it is part of the verdict. We say it is technically on the record, and your only point now is that it should not be on the record. There should be a formal motion to remove it.

Mr. Pollock—Do your Lordships hold that it should formally move? It means filing a notice of motion.

The Puisne Judge—Supposing Mr. Slade had not moved that motion, and the paper had never been on the record, couldn't it be referred to in argument?

Mr. Pollock—No.

The Puisne Judge—Supposing they had written to the papers next day and signed it?

Mr. Pollock—It could not be referred to because it was not part of the verdict or more than if the jurors held a public meeting at the

Hongkong Club or the City Hall, and said it was high time this business should be stopped. The Chief Justice—I cannot assent to that! The Puisne Judge—Supposing the jury had done that, couldn't it be referred to as a question of showing animus?

Mr. Pollock—I have no authority on that point. There may be a broad distinction between physical acts and what the jury said. For instance, an affidavit cannot be filed by a juror with regard to his verdict. The matter really resolves itself into this: Can this be considered as part of the verdict? Whether it must be considered as being technically on the record or file, or not, it cannot be considered by the Court as material for their consideration.

The Chief Justice—We think it is regularly on the record, not merely technically on the record of the case. It is also clear that it could be referred to, and brought before the Court by way of affidavit, but this is unnecessary now because it is on the record of the trial.

Mr. Pollock—Mr. Lang has filed an affidavit for the purpose of showing that it was not considered by this Court.

The Chief Justice—Supposing it had been written three or four days afterwards to a paper, that could be put before the Court?

Mr. Pollock—As part of the verdict?

The Chief Justice—No, simply as a fact which occurred.

Mr. Slade said his Lordship, in dealing with the question of "long" names, laid before the jury their duty. The summing-up was delivered before the fifteen adjournment. This typed recommendation or paper was prepared by the jury during the adjournment, and it is the jurors' duty to draw the attention of his Lordship to the very objectionable system pursued by Chinese firms of concealing the identity of their partners in their accounts by the use of fictitious designations or "long" names, and are of opinion that firms that keep their books in this manner should not be allowed the benefit of the Courts of this Colony. Your Lordship had told them in the plainest possible language that the duty of the Court was to recommend "long" names, and that people carrying on business under "long" names in the Colony were entitled to the benefits of the Courts of this Colony. The jury say they are not. And I shall show your Lordships in this particular that the majority of the jury—to their honour be it said—two of the number stood out as a minority—must have deliberately given effect to this desire of theirs to prevent Chinese trading under "long" names having the benefit of the Courts of this Colony.

The Puisne Judge—Was the summing-up of the Court concluded before the adjournment?

Mr. Slade—Yes. Then the jury returned, one can only presume, with this typewritten document, because there is no opportunity for typewriting in the library of the Supreme Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE.

His Lordship delivered judgment on the motion in the bankruptcy of Li King Shek that the transfer by him of 14,000 bags of flour, the property of the Kwong Yik Wo firm, in favour of Chai Wai Chi was a fraudulent preference against the other creditors of the debtor, and further that Chai Wai Chi was not a bona fide purchaser of the flour from Chai Wai Chi. The motion was made by Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., on behalf of the Official Receiver. His Lordship said he could not see the slightest use of the motion against Chai Wai Chi which he dismissed with costs, and so far as he could see the motion against Chai Wai Chi was one of suspicion only. He understood that the trustee was desirous of arguing the question and this might therefore be done.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SEASIDE.

The Wander contains two articles on the gyroscope. Mr. Cleveland Moffett describes the monorail car, with which the readers of the Review are now sufficiently familiar. Mr. Williams discusses the relation of the gyroscope to ocean travel. He recalls Sir Henry Bessemer's early failure in the endeavour to prevent the ship from rolling. But a German engineer, Dr. Otto Schlick, has developed the theory to practical demonstration, that the revolving wheel can prevent a ship from rolling.

In the year 1904, Dr. Schlick elaborated his theory before the Society of Naval Architects in London. His paper aroused much interest in technical circles, but most of his hearers believed that it represented a theory that would never be made a tangible reality. Fortunately, however, Dr. Schlick was enabled to make a practical test by constructing a wheel and installing it on a small ship—a torpedo-boat called the "Seehar"—discarded from the German Navy. The vessel is one hundred and sixteen feet in length, and of a little over fifty-six tons displacement. The device employed consists of a fly wheel about three feet in diameter, weighing just over eleven hundred pounds, and operated by turbine mechanism capable of giving it a maximum velocity of sixteen hundred revolutions per minute. This powerful flywheel was installed in the hull of the "Seehar" on a vertical axis, whereas the Bessemer gyroscope operated on horizontal axis. So installed, the Schlick gyroscope does not interfere in the least with the steering or with the ordinary progression of the ship. Its sole design is to prevent the ship from rolling.

The expectations of its inventor were fully realised. On a certain day in July, 1906, with a sea so rough that the ship rolled through an arc of thirty degrees when the balance-wheel was not in revolution, the arc of rolling was reduced to one degree when the great top was set spinning and its secondary bearings released. In other words, it practically abolished the rolling motion of the craft, causing its decks to remain substantially level, while the vessel was a whole, heaved up and down with the waves.

It is estimated that a gyroscope of sufficient size to render even a Channel steamer steady would represent energy equal to 50,000 foot-pounds. The writer concludes with the prophecy:

I think it is a safe enough prediction that all battleships will be supplied with this mechanism in the near future. Amid the mass of engines of destruction on war vessels, one more will not appal the builder; while the advantages of being able to fire a storm of projectiles from a stable deck must be inestimable.

HOME CRICKET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 30th.

The match of the season, so far, Kent v. Surrey, has come and gone, and with it have disappeared all hopes the Ovalites ever entertained of winning the County Championship, for after holding a winning hand, they collapsed before the Kent bowling and had to own defeat by no less than 208 runs. The Hop County, betting first, made 185 (Woolley 58), to which Surrey replied with 193, though at one time they looked like making a much larger score. Kent declared their second innings at 393 for 8, principal contributors being E. W. Dillon 93, J. B. Mason 87, Hardinge 52, Woolley 49; thus leaving Surrey 390 to get to win. They only compiled 186, in which the outstanding feature was a capital 104 from Hobbs. This Kent are now a good second to Yorkshire in the Championship table. Kent have since added another victory to their list, beating Gloucestershire easily by 8 wickets on Tuesday. The Westerners made 158 (Dennett 58) and Kent's first innings produced 193 (Faulstich 55). Gloucestershire were only able to collect 131 in their second venture, and Kent had no difficulty in knocking off the requisite 100 for 2 wickets.

Yorkshire had to draw their match against Leicestershire owing to rain. Out of the "Tykes" total of 325, Rhodes was responsible for 132 and Hirst 72. The Midlanders did unexpectedly well against Yorkshire attack, compiling 309 (Knight 79, King 52). Yorkshire had scored 69 without loss when rain put an end to the proceedings. Against Derbyshire, however, Yorkshire had an easy task, winning by an innings and 131 runs. The Peakes scored 127 and 136 to Yorkshire's 394 for 8 wickets (declared). Wilson, who was making a first appearance for the county, scored 109, while Wilkinson and Dutton made 79 and 58 respectively. Surrey's defeat by Kent has been already alluded to, and their match with Sussex was a draw, characterised by phenomenally high scoring. Sussex declared with 6 wickets down for 515 (Ranjitsinghji 200, Killick 55, A. Reil 73, C. B. Fry 55) and in reply Surrey ran up 540 (Hayward 184, Hayes 136, Holland 57 not out, Hobbs 54). Sussex had made 73 for 2 wickets when stumps were drawn.

Middlesex beat Lancashire by 150 runs at Lords; the Metropolitans in their first innings scored 238. Lancashire's reply was 275 (Sharp 78, Eidevin 60, Tyldesley 53). Middlesex fared far better at their second venture, aggregating 335 (Tarrant 113, B. J. T. Bosanquet 100) and dismissing the Lancastrians for 148, won easily as stated. Lancashire, however, beat Essex yesterday at Manchester by 272 runs. Scoring 222 first innings (A. Hartley 53), they dismissed the visitors for 135, and declared their second innings with 307 for 9 (Sharp 111, Whitehead 58). Essex were quite unequal to the task set them and were all out for 122 (Reeves 61). Walter Brearley bowled in quite his best form securing in the course of the match 14 wickets for 111 runs. Previous to this defeat, Essex had beaten Derbyshire handsomely by 5 wickets.

There was little to choose between the teams on first innings, Essex 213 (Buckham 69), Derbyshire 195 (Needham 107). The Peakes' second venture, which realised 255, was noteworthy for a contribution of 104 from Needham, who thus exceeded the century for the second time in the match: a fine performance. Essex were thus set 238 to get to win, a number they obtained for the loss of 4 wickets only, thanks to a fine stand by Freeman and C. McGabey (92 not out and 67 not out).

Worcestershire's two matches have resulted in a defeat and a draw. Sussex beat them by 10 wickets, the scores reading: Sussex 530 for 9 wickets, declared (C. B. Fry 214, Ranjitsinghji 97, B. Reel 71, Killick 53, and 5 for no wicket); Worcestershire 226 (Cuffe 60) and 305 (H. K. Foster 91, G. N. Foster 82).

Against Hampshire the Gloucesters made 450 (Bosley 108, Cuffe 79, Arnold 58) and Hampshire 285 (Stone 69) and 284 (Bosley not out 101). Last year's champions, Nottingham, have had a bad week, losing to Gloucestershire and drawing with Leicestershire. In the first match the Western county scored 175 (G. L. Jessop 75) to which the ex-champions responded but feebly with 129. Gloucestershire made 308, second knock (Langdon 92, G. L. Jessop 79) set 355 to make in 54 hours on a perfect wicket, it looked odds on the Nottingham men bringing it off, but their last wicket fell 5 minutes before time with 295 on the board (Tremonger not out 74, G. Gunn 65). Gloucestershire thus winning an intensely exciting game by 60 runs. Fairly early in the proceedings in the drawn game between Nottingham and Leicestershire. The latter totalled 432 (J. B. Wood 171, Coo 79) and Nottingham 282 (Hartlett 68) and 218 for 4 (Tremonger 34 not out, J. Gunn 49 not out).

"CENTURIES" SINCE LAST NOTES.
C. B. Fry (Sussex v. Worcestershire) 214
H. H. The Jam Sahib (Sussex v. Surrey) 200
C. J. B. Wood (Leicestershire v. Nottingham) 171
Hayward (Surrey v. Sussex) 184
Hayes (Surrey v. Sussex) 136
Rhodes (Yorkshire v. Leicestershire) 132
Tarrant (Middlesex v. Lancashire) 113
Sharp (Lancashire v. Essex) 111
Wilson (Yorkshire v. Derbyshire) 109
Bosley (Worcestershire v. Hampshire) 108
Needham (Derbyshire v. Essex) 107
Hobbs (Surrey v. Kent) 106
Bosley (Hampshire v. Worcestershire) 103
B. J. T. Bosanquet (Middlesex v. Lancashire) 100

* Indicates "not out."

T. C.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German str. *Bornio* left Sandakan on the 29th ult. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The I.G.M. str. *Dorffinger* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 31st ult. p.m., and may be expected here on or about 9th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Yokohama at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, the 31st ult., and left again at midnight same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. to-day.

The O. & O. str. *Asia* arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

HAMBURG.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, August 6th.

An article on the financial situation of the German empire, in a recent number of the "Grenzboten" has been much commented on in the Press. The writer addresses himself chiefly, not to say entirely, to the amount of the public debts controlled by the Empire and the several States, and begins by saying that, although the aggregate is close upon 19 milliard Marks—about 850 million sterling—to which two or three more will probably be added in the course of the next few years, it hardly needs stating that the holders of the stock may rest assured of the safety of their investments, and that the payment of the interest does not constitute an excessive burden on the population.

The assets valuing against the debts consist of royal domains, railways, mines, industrial undertakings, &c., all of which are reproductive and far exceed in value the above liabilities; the profits on the same according to the last returns "available"—those for the year 1906 amount to over a milliard Marks, being 260 millions more than is required for the service of the loans, including amortisation and administrative expenses. In France the State property is estimated by Monsieur Leroy-Beaumais, at no more than 3.4 milliards and in Great Britain at only 708 millions; this by way of comparison.

But in order to gauge the financial position of a country correctly, it is necessary to consider not only the State assets but also the wealth of the nation, its annual income, the amount of savings effected and the consequent capacity of the people to take up further loans themselves without being obliged to have recourse to foreign markets. It will be found on going into the matter that Germany, as an economic body, is perfectly able to bear the burden of an aggregate indebtedness of 20 milliard Marks and more; and, if the necessity should arise, of far more!

It would take too long to follow the writer into the elaborate calculations concerning the national wealth, but there seems to be no doubt that the result he arrives at, 20 milliard Marks, is a conservative estimate. Assuming it there, to be correct the total indebtedness of the empire and the several States would only amount to one-tenth of it, whilst in France it is 12 1/2 per cent; the national debt in England, however, comes to no more than about 5 1/2 per cent, could further loans become necessary in Germany, the annual increment of the nation's capital, which by various authorities is put at four milliard Marks, would amply suffice to meet the demand.

According to the "Stateman's Year Book" the total amount of indebtedness of the empire and the several States amounted in 1893 to 12.3 milliards and has since risen to from 18.6 to 18.8 being an increase of 6 1/2 milliards in thirteen years, or half a milliard per annum on an average; this is equal to about 12 1/2 per cent of the annual increment. In the present year, however, it has been about 30 per cent at 1900 millions were raised. The correctness of the estimate of four milliards, the writer goes on to prove, by the amounts invested by the public in State and other bonds, and in shares in mines, industrial undertakings and joint stock companies of all kinds. The total issues of stock and shares of different descriptions during the last ten years comes to 25,857 millions, or, deducting 3,775 millions on account of conversions, to 22,082, or on an average 27 milliards per annum. Of foreign securities 21.9 milliards were put on the market during the same period, deducting 8.2 for conversions, this leaves 13.7 of which, say, two-thirds were placed abroad whilst 4.5 remained in the country, or a mean of 450 millions per annum. Adding 500 millions for saving-bank deposits and 500 millions invested in co-operative banks in the course of the year the total does not fall far short of four milliard Marks. The power of the nation to provide itself whatever means may be required in future is thus clearly demonstrated, although in order to be perfectly accurate it must be admitted that of late some of the funds invested may have been taken from the working capital, whereby the stringency of the money market was intensified. On the other hand the writer is of opinion that the annual national earnings are likely to go on increasing more rapidly than in Great Britain and France, as the superior instruction in scientific, technical and economic subjects tends to heighten the productivity of the country, the exports and imports, the shipping trade, railway traffic and the output of coal in the three countries during the past few years.

He then turns to what he considers a less pleasing subject—the national debt and the fiscal policy of the empire. He points to the manner in which that of Great Britain is being systematically reduced and explains the mode adopted; he states that that of France has remained stationary for the last twenty years and is likely to continue so unless the troubles in Morocco should entail further heavy expenditures. In Germany, on the other hand, the indebtedness has grown from 4.2 milliards in 1879/80 to 18.8 in the present year, sinking funds in Prussia and some of the other States existing only in name, repayments in 1906 not having exceeded 1.3 per cent of the debts, whilst fresh loans may be expected to be raised.

kept back a milliard of the credits already voted, Saxony 100 millions and the imperial government 200 to 300 millions, besides which large amounts will be required for railway purposes. In case of political disturbances of war this would become a very serious matter, for under such circumstances loans can only be placed at an enhanced rate of interest, and Germany has already been obliged to allow 4 per cent on her recent borrowings, whereas Great Britain pays only 2 1/2 per cent and France 3 per cent.

THE FAMOUS D.C.L. GINS.

"OLD TOM" AND "DRY"

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.

PRICE PER DOZEN \$8.00

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 185.

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

The floating debt likewise presents a less favourable aspect than in England and France: in Great Britain it amounted to about 162 million Marks before the South-African war; it rose to 322 millions in 1900 and to 1,600 millions in the following year and has since by wise management been reduced to about half that figure. In France, the floating debt is somewhere about a milliard Marks and consists of obligations "à court terme," bearing interest at 3 per cent and of "bons du trésor" similar to our exchequer bills, but most of these are held by saving banks and other public bodies subject to certain limitations as to repayment in time of war.

The floating debt in this country is composed of—
M. 100 millions 3 1/2 per cent. treasury bonds of the empire falling due shortly
M. 145 millions 3 1/2 per cent. treasury bonds of Prussia falling due shortly
M. 200 millions 4 per cent. treasury bonds of the empire at five years date
M. 200 millions 4 per cent. treasury bonds of Prussia at five years date
M. 200 millions 4 per cent. treasury bonds of Prussia issued last year
M. 42.5 millions treasury bonds of other states

M. 947.5 millions altogether, to which have to be added short exchequer bills the amount of which fluctuates but which will rarely be much below the limit fixed by law, i.e. 475 millions for the empire, 100 millions for Prussia, 12 millions for Wurtemberg and 10 millions for the Grand-duchy of Hesse. The total may, therefore, be assumed to be not far off 1,600 millions, a large amount this looking up of which in times of peace weighs hardly on the money market, whilst in case of a war the first money raised would have to be applied to its redemption, instead of being available for military purposes.

An article in the last number of the same periodical on indirect taxation forms a sort of sequel to the above, its object evidently being to strengthen the hands of those fiscal reformers who hold that, Germany being more lightly taxed in that respect than other countries, an increase in the duties on tobacco, beer, spirits and similar commodities would be a sounder financial policy than the one hitherto pursued of covering the annual deficits by means of fresh loans.

The writer takes his figures from a paper by Mr. Rosenbaum published in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society" on Food Taxation in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States" according to which the amount per head of the population has been in—

| | U. Kingdom | France | Germany | U. States |
|------|------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1870 | 21.31 | 20.63 | 20.97 | |
| 1875 | 1.35 | 1.05 | 20.30 | 0.74 |
| 1880 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 0.37 | 0.73 |
| 1885 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 0.53 | 0.77 |
| 1890 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 0.70 | 0.77 |
| 1895 | 1.24 | 1.28 | 0.63 | 0.67 |
| 1900 | 1.42 | 1.34 | 0.73 | 0.95 |
| 1905 | 1.61 | 1.28 | 0.73 | 0.88 |
| 1906 | 1.50 | 1.27 | 0.78 | 0.88 |

distributed as follows in 1906:
Foodstuffs (and alcoholic beverages) 8/2
cotton-produce 1/4
Great Britain 6/6
France 9/8
Germany 4/5
U. States 3/5

This plainly shows that the duty on alcoholic liquors and tobacco is very much less in Germany than in the other countries named, for the low rate per head is not due, as might be supposed, to a more limited consumption; on the contrary, 60 per cent more alcohol is consumed than in England and the United States, the figures per head in proof spirits being respectively 4 litres, 2.3, and 2.4; as to beer Germany follows close on the heels of Great Britain with from 115 to 120 litres against 125, the United States remaining some 30 per cent behind either of them. Owing to the general use of wine, however, France ranks highest in the alcoholic scale. The consumption of tobacco per head amounts to 2 lbs in the United Kingdom, 2.20 lbs in France and nearly 4 lbs in Germany.

Monsieur Yves Guyot, the French economist, considers Mr. Rosenbaum's figures for France too low as regards foodstuffs and provisions, on account of the very high duties on corn, cattle and meat obtaining there; he thinks 18 or 20/5 should be added to his estimate. The same may hold good for Germany, but even with an additional 10s. per head indirect taxation there would still be much below what it is in Great Britain and France.

ADMIRAL SIR GERARD NOEL'S PROMOTION.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, now Commander-in-Chief at the Nile, is practically certain, says a London contemporary, to be promoted to Admiral of the Fleet when Sir J. E. Erskine retires. This "step" is given on the recommendation of the King, but Sir Gerard Noel's record is so good that he cannot very well be passed over. Both Sir Harry Rawson and Sir R. H. Harris will be placed out of the running by the operation of the age clause, and Sir Gerard Noel will thus be left next in seniority for the higher promotion when the vacancy occurs.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

HIGH CLASS PIANOS

BROADWOOD. COLLARD.
WERNER. RACHALS.
HAAKE. KRAUSS.

AND OTHER

MAKERS OF REPUTE

WEAR GUARANTEED!

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED

CASH OR CREDIT.

ROBINSON PIANO

Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1908.

36

VANDALISM IN NORTH CHINA.

The following circular letter has been sent out by a gentleman in Peking:

Peking, 17th August, 1908.
Dear Sir—A great increase in Vandalism has occurred in China since 1808, especially in North China. Some of the most celebrated and valuable monuments, sculptures, etc., are threatened with destruction. This can be said of the monuments at the Ming Tombs to the north of Peking where the statues in the famous avenue of stone images have been defaced and where depredations to images, carvings etc., by visitors is increasing.

During 1907 a foreigner abroad, otherwise respected, financed an expedition to Sian-fu in the province of Shensi. The head of the expedition asserted afterwards that his primary object had been to fish the Nestorian Tablet and float it away by the Wei and Yellow rivers. The enterprises failed owing to the presence of foreign residents at Sian and the precautions of the Governor of Shensi, who removed the monument into the City since then.

Recently one of the Government boards called the attention of the Throne to foreign vandalism in the Temple of Heaven enclosure at Peking. Last year foreign trespassers committed outrages there which attracted the attention of the Throne. About the same time the depredations of foreigners caused the Temple "Ta-Kaoien" in Peking to be closed to visitors.

The destruction of the carvings around the base of the famous marble steps in the Yellow Temple begun before 1900 has continued. Depredation is apparently accelerated by the visible destruction performed by foreigners in 1900. Other instances than the above might be cited, if required.

It is urgently necessary to commence the discouragement of senseless destruction of monuments in China. The press advertised the depredation made upon the Nestorian Tablet and has called attention to the destruction of the same elsewhere in China. But the efforts of the press are insufficient. On the other hand the conditions of foreign travel in China and the relationship of foreigners to the Chinese in China make it possible for foreigners to discourage, if not to entirely eliminate, vandalism and to encourage the preservation of all forms of Chinese monuments and art. It is possible not only to discourage the activities of vandals but to encourage mutual respect amongst foreigners and Chinese for the monuments which in China mark the great and interesting achievements of the past.

At the present rate of progress there is danger that the monuments that are to be the chief attraction of China's future parks, museums and historic shrines will be effectually destroyed within a few years.

The improvement of railway connections with Europe during the past year has been the means of this rapid development of vandalism. The destruction at the Ming Tombs has occurred since the opening of the railway to Nan-kon little more than a year ago. In a short time a railway will be opened to the top of Confucius where similar outrages will most certainly be committed, if something is not done to prevent it.

The formation of a "Society" which shall receive sufficient prominence

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Rd. Dieler's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply—

Care of "Daily Press Office,"
H. K. Wong, 2nd September, 1908. 1255

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 5th September, 1908, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 5.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1253

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 5th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIKUM," will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fares to Foochow, will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1254

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the CHU KWONG LAM Firm with all its Branches has been DISPOSED OF to Mr. UN-UI-YU, who will undertake to settle all and sundry of the liabilities connected therewith.

The undersigned therefore refuses to hold himself responsible for any debts old or new contracted by the aforesaid Firm.

CHU SHOW NAM,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1251

YAT KWONG & COMPANY,
(日光公司).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after this date Mr. HO WING TUN (何永田), formerly in charge of, and signing on behalf of the above Company, has now retired from his position, and his signature on bills and documents will no longer be recognized unless they bear the Company's stamp.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1908. 1252

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—

B. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1908. 1020

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Stores and Ship Chandlery. 35 & 37, HING LUNG STREET, 2nd Street, west of Central (N.T.) Telephone No. 515. 660

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers, in all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKLESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .550, at 55¢ and 75¢ per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1908. 729

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR 1908.

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY.

On the Day of the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free College of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

GOOD AIRY ROOMS with Bath Rooms in a large Foreign Built House in Robinson Road, Kowloon. Cheap Rent, Rooms Nos. 7 and 9 1st Floor; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ground Floor.

Apply to

WING ON, Contractor,
34, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong 1st September, 1908. 1250

NAVIGAZIONE GENALEALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all MENDEL, ENEAN, ADRIATICO, LEVANTINO and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERMAN, GULF and BACDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI," Captain Pedone, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th Sept., at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 4

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with a Respectable English Family on one of the higher Levels. View of Harbour and quiet surroundings essential.

Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1241

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the Estate of Mr. JOH. THYEN, deceased, late of Hongkong, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September a.s.

H. LINDMEYER,
Executor.

Hankow, 20th August, 1908. 1235

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 12th SEPTEMBER, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1908. 1246

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned beg to notify their Customers and the General Public that they have REMOVED to No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the P. & O. Co's Office.

A new variety of ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POST CARDS, ASIATIC and FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS and all Philatelic Goods are now exhibited at their Show Room, and a Great Assortment of MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES, as well as NOVELS, ALBUMS, &c., &c., are for sale at moderate prices.

GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 1021

FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1909.

A COMPLETE PLANT OF SUGAR MACHINERY Capable of Dealing with 2,200 Gallons Juice per hour, comprising:

1. Three Roller Mill 36" by 72" with Hydraulic on back roll and having Case and Megas Carriers complete.

Horizontal Single Cylinder engine 48" by 28" and Cast Steel Gearing.

1 Triple Effect of 2,500 sq. feet heating surface with Vacuum Pump equal to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.

1 Juice Heater of 800 square feet heating surface.

9 Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform supported by C.I. Columns.

4 Filter Presses 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.

2 Eliminators with Copper Coils &c.

The above as supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

8 Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concrete Sugar without Molasses residue.

2 Stirring Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught, heating surface each 3,610 sq. feet, grate surface 95 square feet.

1 Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.

1 Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 105 feet long and 50 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with molasses fuel alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Penikese Island, Massachusetts, at any time during the next five months, since the above machinery has been placed throughout.

The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to—

THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LD.,
27, Austin Friars,
London, E.C.

or to

J. H. TURNER,
Penang.

Straits Settlements.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1231

INTIMATIONS

TYPHOONS.

INSURANCE Against LOSS or DAMAGE to Buildings, Contents of Godowns, Stores or Dwelling Houses in Hongkong and China.

For Particulars apply to—

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
HOTEL MANSONS.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. 1236

JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICA'S LEADING W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST.

ERECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
14, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 851

A TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CAMERAS and PAGET'S PAPERS, &c., &c.

Kindly Come and Inspect our New Stock.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 81

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Next to Messrs. KURN & KONG).

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 780

SANG MOW.

BAITAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must be presented before the 6th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELBURN & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1908. 5

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

COMPAGNIES DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dordogne," from Havre ex s.s. "Dordogne," from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Lorient" in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 7th September, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th Sept., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 7th Sept., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1908. 2

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 2nd September, 1908, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station's Compound,

SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES, comprising—

OLD METAL, A quantity of DYNAMITE and DETONATORS, ARMS, AMMUNITIONS, MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES;

Also

A quantity of SILVER JEWELRY.

TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1242

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 823

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 791

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for Storing Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHIT CHEONG & Co., Coal Merchants.

Apply to—

N. MODY & CO.,
54, 56, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1215

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to—

SCHULDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.s. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROETER,
Care of GARRICK, BERNER & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1164

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & CO.
Same address.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 521

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 18, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 85

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSONS. Cheap rental for monthly tenancy.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 785

TO LET.

NOS. 1, 2 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon, with Ground at rear for Recreation or Garden, Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION,
2, Seymour Road.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. 1226

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Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

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ROOMS TO LET, Suitable for Offices or "Dwelling."

Apply to—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| TO | STAMEN | TO SAIL | REMARKS |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | DEVANHA | About 2nd Sept. | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON VIA SWATOW | DELHI | Nov. 5th | See Special Advertisement. |
| LONDON AND ANTWERP | NYANZA | About 9th Sept. | Freight and Passage. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PERA and YOKOHAMA | Capt. W. W. Cook, R.N.R. | About 12th Sept. | Freight only. |

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STAMEN | TO SAIL |
|---|-------------|----------------------|
| AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "SUNGKANG" | On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, ISLAND, JOCKTOWN, CAIRN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH | "CHANGSHA" | On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M. |
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG | "SINGAN" | On 2nd Sept., 9 A.M. |
| TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG | "NANCHANG" | On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SHAOHSING" | On 4th Sept., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms, and Dining Saloon. | | |
| AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. | | |
| SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. | | |
| REDWOOD SALOON, FAKES, SINGLE and RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. | | |

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports, also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

| OUTWARD | HOMEWARD |
|--|---|
| FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SILESIA ... 10th September | FOR MARIETTA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SILESIA ... 11th Sept. |
| FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAMBIA ... 18th September | FOR DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SPEZIA ... About Mid. of Sept. |
| FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SUBVIA ... 25th September | FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. AMBRIA ... 20th Sept. |
| FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SENEGBAMBIA ... 10th October | FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. BRASILIA ... 4th Oct. |
| FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: BELGRAVIA ... 17th October | FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILESIA ... 18th Oct. |
| FOR NEW YORK ... S.S. VANDALIA ... On 23rd September. | |

For further Particulars, apply to—
Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

| FOR | STAMEN | TO SAIL |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW | "CHEONGSHING" | Wedday, 2nd Sept., Noon. |
| TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWAI & CHEFOO | | |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA-LAHSANG | | Wedday, 2nd Sept., 2 P.M. |
| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Friday, 4th Sept., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO | "WINGSANG" | Sunday, 6th Sept., D'light. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI | "NANSANG" | Tuesday, 8th Sept., Noon. |
| MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | Friday, 11th Sept., 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA-FOOKSANG | | Saturday, 12th Sept., 3 P.M. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | THE CO.'S S.S. | LEAVING |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| PING VIA SWATOW | "SHOSHU MARU" | WEDDAY, 2nd Sept., at 2 P.M. |
| AMOI | Capt. ICHIKI | |
| AMOI | "JOSHIN MARU" | SUNDAY, 6th Sept., at 10 A.M. |
| AMOI | Capt. Y. KAWABUKI | |
| SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW | "BUJUN MARU" | TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at 10 A.M. |
| Y & POOCHOW | Capt. M. NEMOTO | |

Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to Hongkong, until further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-Class Cabins Amidships.

Untravelling Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

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TRANS-PACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Freight to Overland and Europe via Vancouver.

YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 26 DAYS.

HOMEWARD via MARIETTA STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

— OUESSANT ... 5th Sept. — CEYLAN ... 26th Nov.

— AMIRAL OLEY ... 12th Oct. — CORSE ... 11th Jan. 09

— New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

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P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STAMEN | DATE OF SAILING |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO | "ARCONIA" | On 2nd Sept. |
| VLADIVOSTOK | "LITVANIA" | On 3rd Sept. |
| MARSEILLES | "HAYRE" | On 3rd Sept. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | "CATHAY" | Middle of Sept. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | "TRANQUEBAR" | On 15th Sept. |

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS | STAMEN | SAILING DATES 1908. |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE | AWA MARU | WEDDAY, 16th Sept., at Daylight |
| COLOMBO, and PORT SAID | TAMBA MARU | WEDDAY, 30th Sept., at Daylight |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH. via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | KAGA MARU | TUESDAY, 15th Sept., at 4 P.M. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | YAWATA MARU | TUESDAY, 29th Sept., at 4 P.M. |
| ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | NIKKO MARU | FRIDAY, 4th Sept., at Noon |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU | FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO | MOYORI MARU | WEDDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | KAMAKURA MARU | FRIDAY, 4th Sept., at Noon |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE | TOTOMI MARU | TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon |
| | | TUESDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon |

Omitting Keelung and Shimidzu.

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Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS
AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| S.S. "INDRAMAYO" | On 19th September, 1908. |
|------------------|--------------------------|

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA.
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| STEAMSHIP | TONS. | CAPTAIN | FOR | SAILING DATE |
|-----------|-------|---------------|--------|---------------------|
| ZAFIRO | 2540 | R. Rodger | Manila | On 12th Sept. Noon. |
| RUBI | 2540 | R. W. Johnson | Manila | On 19th Sept. Noon. |

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STAMEN | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR | ON OR ABOUT |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| TIKINI | JAPAN | First half of Sept. | JAVA | First half of Sept. |
| TIPIANAS | JAVA | First half of Sept. | JAPAN | First half of Sept. |
| TIIMAH | JAPAN | Second half of Sept. | JAVA | Second half of Sept. |
| TIJODAS | JAPAN | Second half of Sept. | JAVA | Second half of Sept. |
| TIJILWONG | JAVA | Second half of Sept. | SHANGHAI | Second half of Sept. |
| TIJLATJAP | JAVA | First half of Oct. | SHANGHAI | First half of Oct. |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 876.THOS. COOK & SON,
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

HEAD OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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YOKOHAMA.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| |
|--|
| Acheron, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns, 3000 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Fuller, Weihaiwei. |
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| Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine, R.N. Weihaiwei. |
| Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hou, R. O. D. Bridgeman, Weihaiwei. |
| Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, Yangtze. |
| Calcutta, British ship, 1070 tons, Comdr. E. L. Majendie, Hongkong. |
| Chio, British ship, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. O. S. Ratke, Hongkong. |
| Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Grasson, Weihaiwei. |
| Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4300 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, Shanghai. |
| Handel, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 5 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darvall, Weihaiwei. |
| Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 5 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Dickson, Weihaiwei. |
| Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3500 h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. A. Fremantle, Weihaiwei. |
| Kent, armoured, 9800 tons, 14 guns, 22000 h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marssaux, Weihaiwei. |
| King Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander in Chief, 14,000 tons, Capt. L. Clinton-Baker, Weihaiwei. |
| Kipska, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Sidney H. Tenyson, Yangtze. |
| Merlin, surveying ship, 1060 tons, 6 guns, 1400 h.p., Comdr. E. H. Walter, J. section. |
| Monmouth, cruiser, 3500 tons, Capt. G. W. Smith, Weihaiwei. |
| Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Walcott, West River. |
| Nightingale, river gunboat, 55 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Yangtze. |
| Outer, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 4300 h.p., Paid off. |
| Robin, river gunboat, 55 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. White, Hongkong. |
| Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Tickle, West River. |
| Snipe, river gunboat, 55 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze. |
| Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Boon, Strath, Hongkong. |
| Tamar, receiving ship, 4600 tons, 6 guns. |
| Tear Admiral Stokes, Hongkong. |
| Tea, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Collier, Yangtze. |
| Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atlay, on route Weihaiwei. |
| Vivago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 6300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Weihaiwei. |
| Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 4501 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Douglas, Port Swettenham. |
| Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. Kiddle, Hongkong. |
| Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. John F. Knox, Yangtze. |
| Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. K. V. Cuttill, Dorne, Yangtze. |
| Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Livingstone, Yangtze. |

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